## AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 18, 2002 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 15, 2002

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2001-02 REGULAR SESSION

## ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2289

## **Introduced by Assembly Member Kehoe**

February 21, 2002

An act to amend Sections 1365, 1366, 1366.3, and 1367 of, and to add Sections 1361.5 and 1365.3, 1365.3, and 1367.1 to, the Civil Code, relating to common interest developments.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2289, as amended, Kehoe. Common interest developments: assessments: nonjudicial foreclosure.

(1) The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act defines and regulates common interest developments and permits the association that manages the development to levy assessments to fulfill its obligations under the act, but also prohibits certain actions.

This bill would prohibit an association from denying an owner physical access to his or her separate interest, as specified.

(2) Existing law requires an association to prepare and distribute to its members specified documents, including documents related to the association's budget, finances, and policies and practices in enforcing lien rights or other legal remedies for default in payment of its assessments against—it its members.

This bill would require an association to include in those statements certain notices, including a notice relating to a nonjudicial foreclosure.

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(3) Existing law provides that a regular or special assessment of the association, late charges, reasonable costs of collection, and interest, as specified, are a debt of the owner of the separate interest at the time the assessment or other sums are levied, and are a lien on the owner's separate interest when the association records a specified document and follows a specified process. Existing law permits the association to enforce the lien in any manner permitted by law including a sale by a trustee, also known as a nonjudicial foreclosure.

This bill would require that an association that fails to comply with that specified process, prior to placing a lien, recommence the notice process at the expense of the association.

(4) Existing law requires an association to provide notice to its members by first-class mail of any increase in the assessments within a specified timeframe. Existing law permits the association to recover various costs, fees, and interest in collecting a delinquent assessment.

This bill would clarify the timeframe in which notice is required, and the amount of interest the association is permitted to recover, as specified.

(5) Existing law provides a specified process for disputes related to association assessments, including an exception to that process if the owner of the separate interest chooses to pay certain charges and mail a written notice that the amount is paid under protest. Under this exception, the association is required to inform the owner of his or her right to resolve the dispute through alternative dispute resolution.

This bill would require, as a condition for the exception to apply, would require that only reasonable fees and charges be paid, *including* reasonable attorney's fees not to exceed \$425. The bill would also permit the owner to request a hearing to be conducted by the board of directors prior to the filing of any lien.

(6) Existing law further requires an association to notify an owner of record of the penalty procedures and provide an itemized statement of charges.

This bill would require, for liens created on and after January 1, 2003, that an association, 30 days prior to placing a lien on the separate interest of the owner of record, to notify the owner by mail of the association's collection and lien procedures, as specified, and permit an owner to hold of the owner's right to a hearing of before the board of directors to discuss any disputed assessments, charges, or interest, or a payment plan amounts constituting the owner's debt that are in dispute or delinquent, and any payment plan purposed by the owner. The bill

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would provide that the board is not required to meet with an owner in this regard more than twice in a 2-year period. The bill would provide that if the board agrees to a payment plan, as specified, it may record a lien prior to the implementation of the plan, if the authority for recording the lien is present in the plan. The bill would permit the board to enforce the lien only if the owner fails to comply with the plan.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 1361.5 is added to the Civil Code, to 2 read:

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- 1361.5. (a) An association may not deny an owner physical access to his or her separate interest, either by restricting access through the common areas to the owner's separate interest, or by restricting access solely to the owner's separate interest.
- 7 (b) Access may not be denied, as set forth in subdivision (a), 8 whether the separate interest is occupied by the owner or a nonowner.
  - SEC. 2. Section 1365 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
  - 1365. Unless the governing documents impose more stringent standards, the association shall prepare and distribute to all of its members the following documents:
  - (a) A pro forma operating budget, which shall include all of the following:
    - (1) The estimated revenue and expenses on an accrual basis.
  - (2) A summary of the association's reserves based upon the most recent review or study conducted pursuant to Section 1365.5, which shall be printed in bold type and include all of the following:
  - (A) The current estimated replacement cost, estimated remaining life, and estimated useful life of each major component.
  - (B) As of the end of the fiscal year for which the study is prepared:
  - (i) The current estimate of the amount of cash reserves necessary to repair, replace, restore, or maintain the major components.
- 27 (ii) The current amount of accumulated cash reserves actually set aside to repair, replace, restore, or maintain major components.

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(iii) If applicable, the amount of funds received from either a compensatory damage award or settlement to an association from any person or entity for injuries to property, real or personal, arising out of any construction or design defects, and the expenditure or disposition of funds, including the amounts expended for the direct and indirect costs of repair of construction or design defects. These amounts shall be reported at the end of the fiscal year for which the study is prepared as separate line items under cash reserves pursuant to clause (ii). In lieu of complying with the requirements set forth in this clause, an association that is obligated to issue a review of their financial statement pursuant to subdivision (b) may include in the review a statement containing all of the information required by this clause.

- (C) The percentage that the amount determined for purposes of clause (ii) *of* subparagraph (B) equals the amount determined for purposes of clause (i) of subparagraph (B).
- (3) A statement as to whether the board of directors of the association has determined or anticipates that the levy of one or more special assessments will be required to repair, replace, or restore any major component or to provide adequate reserves therefor.
- (4) A general statement addressing the procedures used for the calculation and establishment of those reserves to defray the future repair, replacement, or additions to those major components that the association is obligated to maintain.

The summary of the association's reserves disclosed pursuant to paragraph (2) may not be admissible in evidence to show improper financial management of an association, provided that other relevant and competent evidence of the financial condition of the association is not made inadmissible by this provision.

A copy of the operating budget shall be annually distributed not less than 45 days nor more than 60 days prior to the beginning of the association's fiscal year.

(b) A review of the financial statement of the association shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles by a licensee of the California Board of Accountancy for any fiscal year in which the gross income to the association exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000). A copy of the review of the financial statement shall be distributed within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year.

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(c) In lieu of the distribution of the pro forma operating budget required by subdivision (a), the board of directors may elect to distribute a summary of the pro forma operating budget to all of its members with a written notice that the pro forma operating budget is available at the business office of the association or at another suitable location within the boundaries of the development, and that copies will be provided upon request and at the expense of the association. If any member requests that a copy of the pro forma operating budget required by subdivision (a) be mailed to the member, the association shall provide the copy to the member by first-class United States mail at the expense of the association and delivered within five days. The written notice that is distributed to each of the association members shall be in at least 10-point boldface type on the front page of the summary of the budget.

- (d) (1) A statement describing the association's policies and practices in enforcing lien rights or other legal remedies for default in payment of its assessments against its members, as owners of separate interests, shall be annually delivered to the members during the 60-day period immediately preceding the beginning of the association's fiscal year. The
  - (2) The statement shall include all of the following:
- (A) Notice that failure of an owner to pay assessments may result in the loss of the owner's separate interest without court action.
- (B) Notice that the owner of a separate interest may request the association to consider entering into a payment plan to bring delinquent assessments current, prior to filing a notice of lien for delinquent assessments.
- (C) Notice of the schedule of any fines or penalties that may be levied by the association, as set forth in the association's governing documents.
- (D) Notice that the collection practices of the association's agents are governed by Title 1.6C of the Civil Code and that penalties may be imposed for failure to comply with fair debt collection laws.
- (E) Notice that the amounts subject to a nonjudicial foreclosure pursuant to Sections 2924, 2924b, 2924c, and 2924d are limited to assessments, reasonable costs of collection, reasonable attorney's fees, late charges, interest, and, if applicable, utility

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1 charges and premiums for insurance, and that the association may 2 not use a nonjudicial foreclosure to collect fines or penalties.

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- (F) Notice of any delinquency that any delinquent assessment established pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 1367.1 shall begin with the following statement in 14-point boldface type, if printed, or in capital letters, if typed: "IMPORTANT NOTICE: IF YOUR SEPARATE INTEREST IS PLACED IN FORECLOSURE BECAUSE YOU ARE BEHIND IN YOUR ASSESSMENTS, IT MAY BE SOLD WITHOUT COURT ACTION."
- (e) (1) A summary of the association's property, general liability, and earthquake and flood insurance policies, which shall be distributed within 60 days preceding the beginning of the association's fiscal year, that includes all of the following information about each policy:
  - (A) The name of the insurer.
  - (B) The type of insurance.
  - (C) The policy limits of the insurance.
  - (D) The amount of deductibles, if any.
- (2) The association shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify its members by first-class mail if any of the policies described in paragraph (1) have lapsed, been canceled, and are not immediately renewed, restored, or replaced, or if there is a significant change, such as a reduction in coverage or limits or an increase in the deductible, as to any of those policies. If the association receives any notice of nonrenewal of a policy described in paragraph (1), the association shall immediately notify its members if replacement coverage will not be in effect by the date the existing coverage will lapse.
- (3) To the extent that any of the information required to be disclosed pursuant to paragraph (1) is specified in the insurance policy declaration page, the association may meet its obligation to disclose that information by making copies of that page and distributing it to all of its members.
- (4) The summary distributed pursuant to paragraph (1) shall contain, in at least 10-point boldface type, the following statement: "This summary of the association's policies of insurance provides only certain information, as required by subdivision (e) of Section 1365 of the Civil Code, and should not be considered a substitute

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for the complete policy terms and conditions contained in the actual policies of insurance. Any association member may, upon request and provision of reasonable notice, review the association's insurance policies and, upon request and payment of reasonable duplication charges, obtain copies of those policies. Although the association maintains the policies of insurance specified in this summary, the association's policies of insurance may not cover your property, including personal property or, real property improvements to or around your dwelling, or personal injuries or other losses that occur within or around your dwelling. Even if a loss is covered, you may nevertheless be responsible for paying all or a portion of any deductible that applies. Association members should consult with their individual insurance broker or agent for appropriate additional coverage."

SEC. 3. Section 1365.3 is added to the Civil Code, to read:

- 1365.3. (a) An association that fails to comply with the procedures set forth in subdivision (d) of Sections 1365 and 1367 shall, prior to placing a lien, recommence the notice process required in subdivision (d) of Section 1365.
- (b) Any costs associated with recommencing the notice process shall be borne by the association and not by the owner of a separate interest.
  - SEC. 4. Section 1366 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
- 1366. (a) Except as provided in this section, the association shall levy regular and special assessments sufficient to perform its obligations under the governing documents and this title. However, annual increases in regular assessments for any fiscal year, as authorized by subdivision (b), shall not be imposed unless the board has complied with subdivision (a) of Section 1365 with respect to that fiscal year, or has obtained the approval of owners, constituting a quorum, casting a majority of the votes at a meeting or election of the association conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 7510) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 1 of the Corporations Code and Section 7613 of the Corporations Code. For the purposes of this section, "quorum" means more than 50 percent of the owners of an association.
- (b) Notwithstanding more restrictive limitations placed on the board by the governing documents, the board of directors may not impose a regular assessment that is more than 20 percent greater than the regular assessment for the association's preceding fiscal

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year or impose special assessments which in the aggregate exceed 5 percent of the budgeted gross expenses of the association for that fiscal year without the approval of owners, constituting a quorum, casting a majority of the votes at a meeting or election of the association conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 7510) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 1 of the Corporations Code and Section 7613 of the Corporations Code. For the purposes of this section, quorum means more than 50 percent of the owners of an association. This section does not limit assessment increases necessary for emergency situations. For purposes of this section, an emergency situation is any one of the following:

- (1) An extraordinary expense required by an order of a court.
- (2) An extraordinary expense necessary to repair or maintain the common interest development or any part of it for which the association is responsible where a threat to personal safety on the property is discovered.
- (3) An extraordinary expense necessary to repair or maintain the common interest development or any part of it for which the association is responsible that could not have been reasonably foreseen by the board in preparing and distributing the pro forma operating budget under Section 1365. However, prior to the imposition or collection of an assessment under this subdivision, the board shall pass a resolution containing written findings as to the necessity of the extraordinary expense involved and why the expense was not or could not have been reasonably foreseen in the budgeting process, and the resolution shall be distributed to the members with the notice of assessment.
- (c) Regular assessments imposed or collected to perform the obligations of an association under the governing documents or this title shall be exempt from execution by a judgment creditor of the association only to the extent necessary for the association to perform essential services, such as paying for utilities and insurance. In determining the appropriateness of an exemption, a court shall ensure that only essential services are protected under this subdivision.

This exemption shall not apply to any consensual pledges, liens, or encumbrances that have been approved by the owners of an association, constituting a quorum, casting a majority of the votes

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at a meeting or election of the association, or to any state tax lien, or to any lien for labor or materials supplied to the common area.

- (d) The association shall provide notice by first-class mail to the owners of the separate interests of any increase in the regular or special assessments of the association, not less than 30 nor more than 60 days prior to the increased assessment becoming due, unless the declaration provides a longer time period, in which case the longer time period shall apply.
- (e) Regular and special assessments levied pursuant to the governing documents are delinquent 15 days after they become due. If an assessment is delinquent the association may recover all of the following:
- (1) Reasonable costs incurred in collecting the delinquent assessment, including reasonable attorney's fees.
- (2) A late charge not exceeding 10 percent of the delinquent assessment or ten dollars (\$10), whichever is greater, unless the declaration specifies a late charge in a smaller amount, in which case any late charge imposed shall not exceed the amount specified in the declaration.
- (3) Interest on all sums imposed in accordance with this section, including the delinquent assessments, reasonable fees and costs of collection, and reasonable attorney's fees, at an annual interest rate not to exceed 12 percent, commencing 30 days after the assessment becomes due.
- (f) Associations are hereby exempted from interest-rate limitations imposed by Article XV of the California Constitution, subject to the limitations of this section.
- SEC. 5. Section 1366.3 of the Civil Code is amended to read: 1366.3. (a) The exception for disputes related to association assessments in subdivision (b) of Section 1354 shall not apply if, in a dispute between the owner of a separate interest and the association regarding the assessments imposed by the association, the owner of the separate interest chooses to pay in full to the association all of the charges listed in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, and states by written notice that the amount is paid under protest, and the written notice is mailed by certified mail not more than 30 days from the recording of a notice of delinquent assessment in accordance with Section 1367; and in those instances, the association shall inform the owner that the owner may resolve the dispute through alternative dispute resolution as

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set forth in Section 1354, civil action, and any other procedures to resolve the dispute that may be available through the association.

- (1) The amount of the assessment in dispute.
- (2) Late charges.
- (3) Interest.

- (4) All reasonable fees and costs associated with the preparation and filing of a notice of delinquent assessment, including all mailing costs, and including reasonable attorney's fees not to exceed four hundred twenty-five dollars (\$425).
- (b) An owner of a separate interest may request and the association shall hold a hearing to consider any amounts constituting the debt, as set forth in subdivision (a), which are in dispute. The hearing shall be conducted prior to the filing of a lien by the association. The hearing may also include, at the request of the owner of a separate interest, consideration of establishing a payment plan for purposes of paying delinquent assessments and any other amounts which may be in dispute.
- (e) The right of any owner of a separate interest to utilize alternative dispute resolution under this section may not be exercised more than two times in any single calendar year, and not more than three times within any five calendar years. Nothing within this section shall preclude any owner of a separate interest and the association, upon mutual agreement, from entering into alternative dispute resolution for a number of times in excess of the limits set forth in this section. The owner of a separate interest may request and be awarded through alternative dispute resolution reasonable interest to be paid by the association on the total amount paid under paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of subdivision (a), if it is determined through alternative dispute resolution that the assessment levied by the association was not correctly levied.
- SEC. 6. Section 1367 of the Civil Code is amended to read: 1367.
- 33 SEC. 7. Section 1367 of the Civil Code is amended to read:
  - 1367. (a) A regular or special assessment and any late charges, reasonable costs of collection, and interest, as assessed in accordance with Section 1366, shall be a debt of the owner of the separate interest at the time the assessment or other sums are levied. Before an association may place a lien upon the separate interest of an owner to collect a debt which is past due under this subdivision, the association shall notify the owner in writing by

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certified mail of the fee and penalty procedures of the association, provide an itemized statement of the charges owed by the owner, including items on the statement which indicate the principal owed, any late charges and the method of calculation, any attorney's fees, and the collection practices used by the association, including the right of the association to the reasonable costs of collection. In addition, any payments toward such a debt shall first be applied to the principal owed, and only after the principal owed is paid in full shall such payments be applied to interest or collection expenses.

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(b) The amount of the assessment, plus any costs of collection, late charges, and interest assessed in accordance with Section 1366, shall be a lien on the owner's interest in the common interest development from and after the time the association causes to be recorded with the county recorder of the county in which the separate interest is located, a notice of delinquent assessment, which shall state the amount of the assessment and other sums imposed in accordance with Section 1366, a legal description of the owner's interest in the common interest development against which the assessment and other sums are levied, the name of the record owner of the owner's interest in the common interest development against which the lien is imposed, and, in order for the lien to be enforced by nonjudicial foreclosure as provided in subdivision (d) the name and address of the trustee authorized by the association to enforce the lien by sale. The notice of delinquent assessment shall be signed by the person designated in the declaration or by the association for that purpose, or if no one is designated, by the president of the association, and mailed in the manner set forth in Section 2924b, to all record owners of the owner's interest in the common interest development no later than 10 calendar days after recordation. Upon payment of the sums specified in the notice of delinquent assessment, the association shall cause to be recorded a further notice stating the satisfaction and release of the lien thereof. A monetary penalty imposed by the association as a means of reimbursing the association for costs incurred by the association in the repair of damage to common areas and facilities for which the member or the member's guests or tenants were responsible may become a lien against the member's separate interest enforceable by the sale of the interest under Sections 2924, 2924b, and 2924c, provided the authority to

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impose a lien is set forth in the governing documents. It is the intent of the Legislature not to contravene Section 2792.26 of Title 10 of the California Code of Regulations, as that section appeared on January 1, 1996, for associations of subdivisions that are being sold under authority of a subdivision public report, pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 11000) of Division 4 of the Business and Professions Code.

- (c) Except as indicated in subdivision (b), a monetary penalty imposed by the association as a disciplinary measure for failure of a member to comply with the governing instruments, except for the late payments, may not be characterized nor treated in the governing instruments as an assessment which may become a lien against the member's subdivision interest enforceable by the sale of the interest under Sections 2924, 2924b, and 2924c.
- (d) A lien created pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be prior to all other liens recorded subsequent to the notice of assessment, except that the declaration may provide for the subordination thereof to any other liens and encumbrances.
- (e) After the expiration of 30 days following the recording of a lien created pursuant to subdivision (b), the lien may be enforced in any manner permitted by law, including sale by the court, sale by the trustee designated in the notice of delinquent assessment, or sale by a trustee substituted pursuant to Section 2934a. Any sale by the trustee shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Sections 2924, 2924b, and 2924c applicable to the exercise of powers of sale in mortgages and deeds of trusts.
- (f) Nothing in this section or in subdivision (a) of Section 726 of the Code of Civil Procedure prohibits actions against the owner of a separate interest to recover sums for which a lien is created pursuant to this section or prohibits an association from taking a deed in lieu of foreclosure.
- (g) This section only applies to liens recorded on or after January 1, 1986 and prior to January 1, 2003.
  - SEC. 7. Section 1367.1 is added to the Civil Code, to read:
- 1367.1. (a) A regular or special assessment and any late charges, reasonable fees and costs of collection, reasonable attorney's fees, if any, and interest, if any, and, if applicable, utility charges and premiums for insurance, as determined in accordance with Section 1366, shall be a debt of the owner of the separate interest at the time the assessment or other sums are levied. At least

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30 days prior to placing a lien upon the separate interest of the owner of record to collect a debt which that is past due under this subdivision, the association shall notify the owner of record in writing by certified mail of the following:

- (1) The fee and collection procedures of the association.
- (1) A general description of the collection and lien enforcement procedures of the association and the method of calculation of the amount, the notice set forth in subparagraph (F) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 1365, and a statement that the owner of the separate interest has the right to inspect the association records, pursuant to Section 8333 of the Corporations Code.
- (2) An itemized statement of the charges owed by the owner, including items on the statement which indicate the amount of any delinquent assessments, the fees and reasonable costs of collection, *reasonable* attorney's fees, any late charges, and interest, if any, and, if applicable, the amount of unpaid utility charges and delinquent premiums for insurance.
  - (3) The method of calculation.

- (4) The collection practices and lien procedures used by the association, including the right of the association to obtain the reasonable costs of the collection and lien procedures.
- (5) A statement describing the dispute resolution process of the association, including when and how an owner can dispute the costs, fees, charges, and interest, and the owner's right to inspect the association records, pursuant to Section 8333 of the Corporations Code.
- (6)—A statement that the owner shall not be liable to pay the charges, interest, and costs of collection, if it is determined the principal was paid on time to the association.
- (4) The right to request a meeting with the board as provided by subdivision (c).
- (b) Any payments made by the owner of a separate interest toward the debt set forth, as required in subdivision (a), shall first be applied to the assessments owed, and, only after the assessments owed are paid in full shall the payments be applied to the fees and costs of collection, attorney's fees, late charges, or interest.
- (c) The owner of record may request a meeting of the board of directors, which shall be held by the board, to discuss the disputed assessments, charges, interest, and a payment plan. If within 15 days of receiving a notice that assessments are delinquent the

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owner of record requests a meeting with the board of directors, the board shall hold an executive session pursuant to subdivision (b) 3 of Section 1363.05 as soon as practicable to discuss any amounts constituting the debt, as provided in subdivision (a), which are in 5 dispute or delinquent, and any payment plan proposed by the 6 owner of record. The board is not required to meet with an owner pursuant to this subdivision more than twice in a two-year period. If the board agrees to a payment plan, it may record a lien prior to the implementation of the plan, if the authority for recording the lien is noticed in the plan, but the board shall enforce the lien only 10 11 if the owner of the separate interest fails to comply with the plan. 12 Any payment plan that the board agrees to shall provide for 13 satisfaction of the debt within a specified time. 14

(d) The amount of the assessment, plus any costs of collection, late charges, and interest assessed in accordance with Section 1366, shall be a lien on the owner's interest in the common interest development from and after the time the association causes to be recorded with the county recorder of the county in which the separate interest is located, a notice of delinquent assessment, which shall state the amount of the assessment and other sums imposed in accordance with Section 1366, a legal description of the owner's interest in the common interest development against which the assessment and other sums are levied, the name of the record owner of the owner's interest in the common interest development against which the lien is imposed. In order for the lien to be enforced by nonjudicial foreclosure as provided in subdivision (e), the notice of delinquent assessment shall state the name and address of the trustee authorized by the association to enforce the lien by sale. The notice of delinquent assessment shall be signed by the person designated in the declaration or by the association for that purpose, or if no one is designated, by the president of the association, and mailed in the manner set forth in Section 2924b, to all record owners of the owner's interest in the common interest development no later than 10 calendar days after recordation. The notice shall set forth that failure to pay assessments may result in the loss of the owner's separate interest. Upon payment of the sums specified in the notice of delinquent assessment, the association shall cause to be recorded a further notice stating the satisfaction and release of the lien thereof. A monetary penalty charge imposed by the association as a means of —15 — AB 2289

reimbursing the association for costs incurred by the association in the repair of damage to common areas and facilities for which the member or the member's guests or tenants were responsible may become a lien against the member's separate interest enforceable by the sale of the interest under Sections 2924, 2924b, and 2924c, provided the authority to impose a lien is set forth in the governing documents. It is the intent of the Legislature not to contravene Section 2792.26 of Title 10 of the California Code of Regulations, as that section appeared on January 1, 1996, for associations of subdivisions that are being sold under authority of a subdivision public report, pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 11000) of Division 4 of the Business and Professions Code.

(e) Except as indicated in subdivision (b) (d), a monetary penalty imposed by the association as a disciplinary measure for failure of a member to comply with the governing instruments, except for the late payments, may not be characterized nor treated in the governing instruments as an assessment—which that may become a lien against the member's subdivision interest enforceable by the sale of the interest under Sections 2924, 2924b, and 2924c.

- (f) A lien created pursuant to subdivision  $\frac{b}{d}$  (d) shall be prior to all other liens recorded subsequent to the notice of assessment, except that the declaration may provide for the subordination thereof to any other liens and encumbrances.
- (g) An association may not voluntarily assign or pledge the association's right to collect payments or assessments, fees for utility service, or premiums for common insurance coverage, or to enforce or foreclose a lien to a third party, except when the assignment or pledge is made to an institutional or licensed finance lender, as defined in Section 22009 of the Financial Code, as security for a loan obtained by the association. Subject to the limitations of this subdivision, after the expiration of 30 days following the recording of a lien created pursuant to subdivision  $\frac{(b)}{(d)}$ , the lien may be enforced in any manner permitted by law, including sale by the court, sale by the trustee designated in the notice of delinquent assessment, or sale by a trustee substituted pursuant to Section 2934a. Any sale by the trustee shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Sections 2924, 2924b, and 2924c applicable to the exercise of powers of sale in

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mortgages and deeds of trusts. The fees of a trustee may not exceed the amounts prescribed in Sections 2924c and 2924d.

- (h) Nothing in this section or in subdivision (a) of Section 726 of the Code of Civil Procedure prohibits actions against the owner of a separate interest to recover sums for which a lien is created pursuant to this section or prohibits an association from taking a deed in lieu of foreclosure.
- 8 (i) This section only applies to liens recorded on or after 9 January 1, 1986 2003.